

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Heather Snyder, individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No: 7:21-cv-7794

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

-v.-

LVNV Funding LLC and
Sequium Asset Solutions, LLC,

Defendant(s).

Plaintiff Heather Snyder (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), a New York resident, brings this Class Action Complaint by and through her attorneys, Stein Saks PLLC, against Defendants LVNV Funding LLC and Sequium Asset Solutions, LLC (hereinafter “Defendant LVNV” and “Defendant Sequium” respectively or “Defendants” together), individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff’s counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff’s personal knowledge.

INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“the FDCPA”) in 1977 in response to the “abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors.” 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that “abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” *Id.* Congress concluded that “existing laws...[we]re inadequate to protect consumers,” and that “the effective

collection of debts” does not require “misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices.” 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to “[e]nsure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged.” *Id.* § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate *Id.* § 1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.* § 1692k.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et. seq. The Court has pendent jurisdiction over the State law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where the Plaintiff resides, as well as where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

5. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of New York consumers under § 1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (“FDCPA”), and

6. Plaintiff is seeking damages and declaratory and injunctive relief.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of New York, County of Rockland.

8. Defendant LVNV is a “debt collector” as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and used in the FDCPA with an address for service of process at Corporation Service Company, 80 State Street, Albany, New York, 12207.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant LVNV is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

10. Defendant Sequium is a “debt collector,” as defined under the FDCPA under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6) and used in the FDCPA with an address for service of process at Registered Agent Solutions, Inc. 99 Washington Ave Ste 1008, Albany, NY 12210.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendant Sequium is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

12. Plaintiffs bring this claim on behalf of the following case, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3).

13. The Class consists of:

- a. all individuals with addresses in the State of New York;
- b. to whom Defendant Sequium sent a collection letter attempting to collect a debt on behalf of Defendant LVNV;
- c. for which the debt had already been awarded a judgement;
- d. without accurately informing the consumer that the amount of the debt stated in the letter will increase over time, or in the alternative, clearly stating that the holder of the debt will accept payment in the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt if payment is made by a specified date;

e. which letter was sent on or after a date one (1) year prior to the filing of this action and on or before a date twenty-one (21) days after the filing of this action.

14. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendants and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collect and/or have purchased debts.

15. Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are the Defendants and all officers, members, partners, managers, directors and employees of the Defendants and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action, and all members of their immediate families.

16. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A, violate 15 U.S.C. § 1692e and 1692g et seq.

17. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff nor her attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

18. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:

- a. **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
- b. **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and those questions' predominance over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' written communications to consumers, in the forms attached as Exhibit A violate 15 U.S.C. § 1692e and 1692g et seq.
- c. **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff Class have claims arising out of the Defendants' common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
- d. **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor her counsel have any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.
- e. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single

forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender.

19. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

20. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

21. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

22. Some time prior to July 28, 2021, on a date better known by Defendants, an obligation was allegedly incurred to Capital One Bank (USA), N.A. (hereinafter “Capital One”).

23. The Capital One obligation arose out of transactions in which money, property, insurance or services, which are the subject of the transaction, were exchanged primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

24. The alleged Capital One obligation is a “debt” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

25. Capital One is a “creditor” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(4).

26. Upon information and belief, Capital One transferred the defaulted debt to another party, who, upon information and belief, received a judgment on the defaulted debt.

27. The other party transferred the post-judgment debt to Defendant LVNV for the purpose of collection. Therefore, Defendant LVNV is a “debt collector” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a (6).

28. Defendant LVNV contracted with Defendant Sequium to collect the alleged debt. Therefore, Defendant Sequium is a “debt collector” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a (6).

29. Defendant LVNV has policies and procedures in place that govern Defendant Sequium’s debt collection practices, specifically with regard to collecting the subject debt, thereby evidencing Defendant LVNV’s control over Defendant Sequium’s collection practices.

30. By virtue of the relationship between the two Defendants, Defendant LVNV exercised control over Defendant Sequium while the latter was engaged in collecting the subject debt on behalf of the former.

31. Therefore, Defendant LVNV should be held vicariously liable for any and all violations committed by Defendant Sequium.

32. Defendants collect and attempt to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Services, telephone and internet.

Violation – July 28, 2021 Collection Letter

33. On or about July 28, 2021 Defendant Sequium sent the Plaintiff a collection letter (the “Letter”) regarding the alleged debt owed to Defendant LVNV. (See Exhibit A.)

34. The letter states a balance due of \$2,017.83.

35. This balance arose from a judgment obtained on or about April 13, 2009.

36. In New York State, post-judgement interest accrues on judgments from the date of the entry of judgment. (Post Judgment Rate: 9%, unless otherwise prescribed by statute. N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5004. Accrual Date: Date of entry of judgment. N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 5003.)

37. Therefore, as interest began accruing at the entry of judgment causing the balance of the subject debt to increase by force of law, Defendant Sequium should have informed the Plaintiff consumer that the amount of the debt stated in the letter will increase over time, or in the alternative, clearly stated that the holder of the debt will accept payment in the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt if payment is made by a specified date.

38. Furthermore, Defendants did not state that they expressly waive any statutory interest on post-judgment debts.

39. The Letter, in relevant part, states: “Settlement Offer on your Judgment. Our Client will forgive 35% of Your Balance.”

40. The Letter further states: “We have a very special offer to resolve your unpaid balance with our client. We are willing to settle your account for 65% of the balance due as stated above.”

41. Other than an general encouragement to “contact our office” to negotiate a settlement deal, the Letter does not state that the holder of the debt will accept payment in the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt if payment is made by a specified date.

42. The Letter does not make any reference at all to the fact that the amount of the debt stated in the letter will increase over time.

43. At any particular point in time, since statutory interest is automatically accruing, a consumer who pays the “Total Due” will be unaware as to whether or not the debt has been paid in full, and would in fact legally owe more money.

44. Furthermore, the least sophisticated consumer, and the Plaintiff included, could interpret the Letter as stating that interest was accruing. Alternatively, a different consumer could interpret the Letter to state that the debt was static. Therefore, the Letter is open to more than one reasonable interpretation.

45. Plaintiff incurred an informational injury as Defendant Sequium misstated the balance due by failing to include the fact that interest would continue to accrue from the date of the entry of judgment.

46. At this time, Plaintiff is experiencing financial difficulty and is racked with multiple outstanding debts. She is only able to prioritize paying back those debts that continue to accrue interest to avoid being in a more difficult financial position.

47. Without being provided the required information related to whether a debt is accruing interest, Plaintiff cannot properly evaluate the settlement options offered, or make financial decisions with the limited resources she has available.

48. Therefore, Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff with the required information regarding the accrual of interest resulted in concrete harm to the Plaintiff.

49. Defendants' deceptive, misleading and unfair representations and/or omissions with respect to its collection efforts were material misrepresentations that affected and frustrated Plaintiff's ability to intelligently respond to Defendants' collection efforts because Plaintiff could not adequately respond to Defendants' "settlement offer" or determine whether interest was accruing on the post-judgment debt.

50. Plaintiff was confused and misled to her detriment by the statements and/or omissions in the dunning letter, and relied on the contents of the letter to her detriment.

51. Plaintiff would have pursued a different course of action were it not for Defendants' violations.

52. A reasonable consumer could read the letter and be misled into believing that she could pay her debt in full by paying the amount listed on the letter when, in fact, since interest is accruing daily, a consumer who pays the current balance stated on the letter will not know whether the debt has been paid in full. Consequently, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act requires debt collectors, when they notify consumers of their account balance, to disclose that the balance may increase due to interest and fees.

53. As a result of Defendants' deceptive, misleading and unfair debt collection practices, Plaintiff has been damaged.

COUNT I

**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
15 U.S.C. §1692e *et seq.***

54. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

55. Defendants' debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

56. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

57. Defendants violated §1692e :

- a. As the Letter is open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate;

- b. The Letter provides a false representation of the character, amount and/or legal status of the debt in violation of § 1692e(2)(A);
- c. By making a false and misleading representation in violation of §1692e(10).

58. By reason thereof, Defendant LVNV and Defendant Sequium are both liable to Plaintiff for judgment in that their conduct violated Section 1692e et seq. of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

COUNT II

**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT
15 U.S.C. §1692g et seq.**

59. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

60. Defendants' debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692g.

61. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1692g(a)(1), a debt collector must provide notice of a debt, including the amount of the debt.

62. Defendants violated §1692g(a)(1):

- a. As the letter falsely represents the true amount of the debt.

63. By reason thereof, Defendants are liable to Plaintiff for judgment in that Defendants' conduct violated Section 1692g(a)(1) of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

64. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Heather Snyder, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment from Defendants LVNV Funding LLC and Sequium Asset Solutions, LLC as follows:

1. Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative, and Tamir Saland, Esq. as Class Counsel;
2. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
3. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
4. Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
5. Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
6. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: September 17, 2021

STEIN SAKS, PLLC

/s/ Tamir Saland

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